Iluka's deposit estimates

Iluka Resources Ltd, the manager of the Colona Joint Venture and Adelaide Resources Ltd, recently announced an inferred mineral resource estimate for the Tripitaka mineral sands deposit in the Eucla Basin, South Australia. The inferred resource is thought to comprise 1m. tonnes of *in situ* heavy mineral (HM), grading 2.4%, with an average mineral assemblage of 65% zircon, 9% ilmenite, and 5% rutile.

Approximately 400,000 tonnes of HM is located on Iluka's 100% tenement, with an average HM grade of 2.7%, and a zircon content of 67%. The remaining 600,000 tonnes is on the Colona JV tenement, with an average HM grade of 2.3%, and a zircon content of 63%. The Tripitaka zircon content equates to approximately 650,000 tonnes in total.

Iluka's resource base in the Eucla Basin now stands at 10m. tonnes of HM, with an estimated zircon resource of approximately 4.9m. tonnes.

Adamson extension

The company has also delineated a further extension to the Adamson deposit, in Perth, Western Australia. This extension, which is referred to as the Adamson North deposit, is located immediately adjacent to existing mining operations, which commenced in March 2006. The Adamson North deposit has an estimated total resource of 17.47m. tonnes (combined *in situ* and mine tailings), with an average HM grade of 4%, and an assemblage containing 40% ilmenite, 19% zircon and 6% rutile. The Adamson North resource represents an approx. 36% increase in HM tonnage, defined for the overall Adamson deposit.

TCI oil sands update

Titanium Corp. Inc. (TCI) has successfully commissioned its pilot heavy minerals concentrator plant in Fort McMurray, Alberta, Canada.

The Toronto-based company is developing a commercial project to recover titanium-bearing minerals and zircon concentrated in the tailings piles from local oil sands mining. Fort McMurray is located in northern Alberta's Athabasca oil sands region.

Operation of the onsite pilot concentrator will enable TCI to finalise its process flow sheet and achieve optimum heavy mineral recovery and separation. The company has redesigned its process flow sheet following technical work carried out in 2005. As a result, the first phase of project development will focus on zircon production, followed by an expansion phase to produce titanium products.

The concentrator was built in modules in Australia and shipped to Fort McMurray this summer. According to TCI, the project is progressing on schedule and costs are within its original budget of C$3m. (approx. $2.66m.).

The concentrator will be decommissioned in late October 2006, and the mineral concentrate produced will be shipped to TCI's facility in Regina, Saskatchewan for separation and analysis during the fourth quarter of 2006.

Upon completion of the onsite pilot programme at the end of this year, work on the commercial zircon facility is scheduled to begin in 2007 and finalised in 2008.

TCI has developed proprietary processes and technology to achieve such recovery via extensive research, which has included the construction and operation of pilot and portable processing facilities. It believes that the technology can be applied to existing and planned mined oil sands projects and will create a new sustainable mineral sands industry for Canada.

New resource estimates at Cooljarloo

Perth, Australia-based Image Resources NL has delineated thick mineralised channels, significantly increasing the length of channels outlined by earlier drilling to 7km in length.

The current drilling programme, which ended in late October, involved 186 holes and 6,473 metres completed (of a proposed 10,000 metre programme) in the southeastern part of the Cooljarloo tenement.

To date, six separate channels have been outlined, exceeding 7km length in aggregate.

A number of wide, sheet-like mineralised occurrences (up to 500 metres wide) have also been encountered. These are similar to the deposit being mined at the world class Cooljarloo mine, located 3km to the south of the tenement in the North Perth basin. These mineral occurrences generally grade between 3% and 6% (with highs of up to 15%), and commonly sit above 18 metres depth. The channel-style mineralisation, which is unusual and previously unrecognised, generally underlies, and/or is adjacent to the previously delineated mineralisation. The intersections ranged in thickness between 24 and 70 metres.

Image has also completed a modal analysis of a composite sample from the northern-most section, near the boundary of the tenement, which includes an intercept of 40 metres at 4.4% HM, indicating a valuable HM content of 85%, comprising 68% ilmenite, 11% zircon, 3.3% rutile and 2.6% leucoxene.

In addition, a new high grade strand has been located displaying similarities with the shallow high grade 35AHD and 28,000 strands.

Additional and ongoing ground magnetic interpretation has highlighted excellent potential for a further 20km of strands in the eastern portion of the tenement alone, which has not been properly investigated. The remainder of the tenement is being reinterpreted in light of the recent data.

Grades are based on visual estimates from panning in the field, which have been known to underestimate the laboratory results by an average of about 50%.